

What is claimed is:

1. A well treatment fluid composition, comprising:
water and a chelant in particulate form or a salt thereof.
2. The composition of claim 1, wherein the chelant is selected from the group consisting of:
ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA),
hydroxyethylethylenediaminetetracetic acid (HEDTA), hydroxyethyliminodiacetic acid (HEIDA), diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid (DTPA), 1,2-cyclohexanediaminetetraacetic acid (CDTA), the salts thereof, and mixtures thereof.
3. The composition of claim 2, wherein the chelant is selected from a free acid, a sodium salt, a potassium salt, and an ammonium salt.
4. The composition of claim 1, and including an acid selected from the group consisting of hydrochloric, acetic, and formic acids, and mixtures thereof.
5. The composition of claim 1, wherein the chelant comprises from about 0.1 to 2 mole per liter of the composition.
6. The composition of claim 1, wherein the particulate chelant is suspended in the solution.
7. The composition of claim 1, further comprising a corrosion inhibitor wherein the corrosion inhibitor comprises a quaternary ammonium compound and at

least one of an unsaturated oxygen compound or a reduced sulfur compound.

8. The composition of claim 1, further comprising an additive selected from the group consisting of a gelling agent, a wetting agent, an emulsifier, an agent preventing the formation of an emulsion, a solvent, a pH adjustment chemical, an inorganic fluoride salt, a diverting agent, a fluid loss additive, a chemical retarder, and mixtures thereof.

9. The composition of claim 2, wherein the pH is from about 0 to about 2.9 when EDTA is employed as the chelant.

10. A method of treating a subterranean formation, comprising:
injecting a well treatment fluid composition comprising a particulate chelant or a salt thereof and water via a wellbore into a subterranean formation.

11. The method of claim 10, wherein the particulate chelant is selected from the group consisting of:

ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA),
hydroxyethylethylenediaminetetracetic acid (HEDTA), hydroxyethyliminodiacetic acid (HEIDA), diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid (DTPA), 1,2-cyclohexanediaminetetraacetic acid (CDTA), or mixtures thereof.

12. The method of claim 11, wherein the chelant is selected from a free acid, a sodium salt, a potassium salt, or an ammonium salt.

13. The method of claim 12, wherein the chelant comprises from about

0.1 moles per liter to about 2 moles per liter.

14. The method of claim 10, wherein the particulate chelant is suspended in the solution.

15. The method of claim 10, wherein the fluid also includes an acid selected from the group consisting of hydrochloric, acetic, and formic acids, and mixtures thereof.

16. The method of claim 11, wherein the composition further comprises an additive selected from a corrosion inhibitor, gelling agent, wetting agent, an emulsifier, an agent preventing the formation of an emulsion, a solvent, a pH adjustment chemical, an inorganic fluoride salt, a diverting agent, a fluid loss additive, a chemical retarder, and mixtures thereof.

16. The method of claim 9, wherein the fluid is injected below a pressure to exceed the minimum horizontal stress (the fracturing pressure).

17. The method of claim 10, wherein the process is repeated during the treatment.

18. The method of claim 11, wherein the pH is from about 0 to about 2.9 when EDTA is employed as the chelant.

19. The method of claim 10, wherein the injection is performed at a pressure from about 14 psi to about 20,000 psi.

20. The method of claim 16, wherein the pH adjustment chemical is selected from the group consisting of an organic acid, a mineral acid, and a base.

21. The method of claim 10, wherein the formation is at a temperature from about 100°F to about 400°F.